

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1834.

MAINE ELECTION.

Last Evening's Mail furnished a few additional returns, which we subjoin. The remaining towns to be heard from will materially increase Mr Dunlap's majority. The Bangor Whig (poor authority), states that Mr Jarvis, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Washington County, is defeated.

COUNTIES.	DUNLAP.	SPRAGUE.	SENT.
York, complete,	4795	3650	
Cumberland, do	6042	5551	6
Kennebec, do	3681	5857	162
Lincoln, 27 towns,	3170	4383	233
Oxford, 20 do	2430	1631	76
Somerset, 18 do	1755	2063	18
Waldo, 20 do	2715	1208	14
Penobscot, 35 do	4020	2945	18
Hancock, 19 do	1301	1399	
Washington, 8 do	475	720	9
Total,	30,384	29,407	586

The Old Story.—The Atlas says "if they (meaning the democrats) continue to triumph as they have in Maine, the country before a twelve-month will be thoroughly Whig." (Federal.) This is the old tone assumed by the Federal papers in 1832, upon the same subject. Hear the Hallowell Advertiser of September 14, 1832, a paper edited, we believe, by Mr Sprague's partner:—

"The result of the election is a glorious and triumphant indication that victory will crown our efforts in November next, if we but do our duty, and the ten electoral votes of Maine will be given for Henry Clay. Look at the change from last year! Look at Kennebec—2200 majority for Governor, nearly double that of 1831! Look at the clear majority of 500 in Lincoln, where last year there was a tie. * * * Look at the National Republican gain in Somerset, in Cumberland, in Oxford, in Penobscot, and in almost every part of the State! There is every thing to cheer the friends of Clay, Liberty, and the Constitution, and to animate them to one more effort. When the naked question comes up between Clay and Jackson, thousands will shrink from openly bowing the knee to corruption and despotism. We say then, 'once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more!' and our state will stand redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled!"

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 17, 1832.

In 190 towns, the National Republican gain is 2721—in 264 towns Smith's majority is only 907, while some towns last year gave the Jackson ticket a majority of more than 4000! We wait for full returns. It is manifest that the Jackson press consider their cause to have substantially gained a defeat.

From the Kennebec Journal, copied into the Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 18, 1832.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF MAINE WILL BE GIVEN TO HENRY CLAY AND JOHN SERGEANT—Kennebec will give that ticket 2500 majority—perhaps 3000. Our friends abroad may count this state as against Jackson.

From the New York American, Sept. 17, 1832.

Smith, the Jackson candidate is 434 votes ahead of the National Republican candidate in the towns yet heard from, and 561 scattering votes have already been returned; it is therefore very doubtful whether there has been any choice. *What a vast falling off this election shows in the Jackson strength!* The Nationals ARE SURE of a triumphant November, if they will but use ordinary exertion.

From the Commercial Advertiser, copied into the Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 18.

We know enough to proclaim a gain—a great gain—a triumph of principles over party—the advance of the good cause—the dawning of the better day, which will break in upon us in November next with dazzling splendor! The current of Jacksonism, which has been setting against us for the three past years and overwhelming all opposition, has been turned! We have broken in upon the ranks of our adversaries, and will rout them in November. *Maine can no longer be called a Jackson State.*

From the National Intelligencer, Sep. 21, 1832.

The glorious political reform which the people are to effect in the United States during the present autumn, has dawned in the East, and promises a bright and cheering day. We have the Portland papers of Saturday evening, which are sufficient to decide the election; these returns embrace 241 towns, in which the votes stand for Goodenow, the National Republican candidate for Governor, 26,150, for Smith (Jackson) 27,899, scattering 865—as in that state it requires a majority of the whole number of votes cast to elect. Of the votes just enumerated 27,427 are necessary for a choice. Thus far therefore, Smith has a majority only of 472. His majority in the same towns last year was 4531.

Finale—From the National Intelligencer Sept. 26, 1832.

Maine.—Earlier than we had expected, we have received pretty full returns of the late election for Governor of the State of Maine. Twenty-five towns and plantations remain to be heard from, but their vote will very little vary the general result, which is as follows:—Mr Goodenow (National Republican) 27,229 Mr Smith (Jackson) 30,373, scattering 854—being a gain for the National Republican ticket since last year of 3373 votes, and leaving for Mr Smith a majority of only 1194.

Not "Half Right."—The Atlas says that Lincoln County was a thorough going Tory (Democratic) District last year, and has now given a majority of 1000 votes for the Whig (Federal) ticket. The majority against Dunlap, the Democratic candidate in Lincoln county last year was 923—this year it is 1192—Federal gain this year 269, instead of "ONE THOUSAND."

The Editor of the Atlas makes up such "distressing" fables because we exult a little at the result of the Maine Election, that we are determined to be as mute as a stone upon the subject hereafter, merely to save him from the cramp. Remember those Vs, Major—one on Smith and the other on Dunlap.

Mr. Norcross was completely successful yesterday in his experiment; he descended beneath the water, clothed in his India Rubber suit, and remained for some time promenading among the fish with all the nonchalance of a Washington street bean; how long he continued with the inhabitants of the deep we are unable to say, as we did not remain long enough to ascertain.

A man named William Wilkins, supposed to be insane, committed suicide on board a sloop at Saybrook on Sunday last. He stated he was from Oyster Bay, L. I., and was about 30 years of age.

Little two-penny, down at Newburyport, should not undertake to criticise. What does he know about war?

Mr. Durant's ascension stands postponed to the first fair day.

Nineteen deaths by Cholera were reported by the N. York Board of Health on Thursday.

The Tennessee Convention adjourned sine die on the 30th of last month.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Daily Advertiser.—The Editor of the Advertiser, under the head of "Promises," descends upon what he represents to be a contradiction or inconsistency between General Jackson's promises and his practices. Because the President was formerly in favor of such alterations in the Constitution, as should limit the presidential office, in any one individual, to four years, and also prohibit the appointment of any member of Congress to office,—the Advertiser contends, that the not carrying these principles into practice, although no alteration in the Constitution has been effected, is the violation of a promise, and "decidedly immoral."

If the editor is perfectly sincere in giving distinctly and fairly, as he supposes, the reasons and motives of the President for desiring these constitutional alterations, and is honest in the deductions which he effects to make, we certainly have not so high an opinion of his discrimination and his logical acumen, as we formerly entertained. He says, that the President's reason for wishing to limit the individual to one term of the presidency was, "because, in his view, the effect of the privilege of a second election, both to the officer and the country, is pernicious." Well, supposing this reason to be fairly stated; what possible effect could his declining a second election have upon this "privilege?" The privilege is what was objected to, not the actual serving a second term; and this privilege would remain precisely the same, and its effects also might be precisely the same, whether he consented to a second election or not. The "pernicious effect" of this privilege must be confined to the first term;—it could not effect the second;—and therefore, so long as this privilege remained unrestricted, a determination, made near the expiration of the first term, to be a candidate for the second, and afterwards actually sustaining the office a second time, could have no "pernicious effect," resulting from the causes which are supposed to exist in the privilege itself. The supposed evils connected with this privilege are, that a president might, during his first term, avail himself of the advantages of his high station, corruptly, or improperly to secure the influence of powerful men, or might pursue popular measures which he believed to be wrong, for the sole purpose of obtaining a second election; whereas, if a second election were rendered impossible by law, no such temptation to any corrupt official conduct could exist. While, however, this privilege is permitted, and remains unrestricted, the consent or the refusal to be a candidate for the second term cannot alter the case in the least. It necessarily follows, that such a consent involves no inconsistency in General Jackson, nor has it the most remote resemblance to the violation of a promise.

Let us suppose that some one of the editor's wealthy manufacturing friends should desire to procure by law a prohibition against the importation of any woollen cloths, contending that the present "privilege" of importing them is injurious to him and his manufacturing associates, and "pernicious to the country!" and that he should exert all his power and influence to procure the passage of such a law. Suppose, however, that such a law should not pass, and the "privilege" remaining unrestricted, this gentleman, conforming to the course of the other importing merchants, should continue to import woollen cloths. *How would any one connected with this be the "immoral violation of a promise," or that it involved any inconsistency, or was in the least degree dishonorable? Certainly not. He does not obtain the desired advantage from a prohibitory law, either for himself or the country at large, and he avails himself of the "privilege" which others possess, of benefiting himself in another way,—a way which is sanctioned by law, and which is not, in itself, immoral or dishonorable.*

The editor of the Advertiser formerly opposed the protective system, or the imposition of high duties for the support and encouragement of manufactures. He then considered the system "pernicious to the country." He has since changed his course, and advocated even much higher protective duties than those which he had previously opposed. This has certainly the appearance, to say the least, of inconsistency; and, according to his own rules of construction, is a violation of a promise, "a course decidedly immoral," and "very little confidence is to be hereafter reposed in his assurances."

If he will undertake to defend himself from these charges, made upon the very principles of construction which he himself has given, we will boldly undertake to clear the President from all the unauthorized inferences and assumptions, which he may or can bring forward, founded on the cases which he has adduced as the basis of them.

German is but another name for Genius.—It signifies a warlike man; and what requires more genius than a warrior? But the genius of this people, who were among the first to set bounds to the Roman Empire, have been distinguished not only for Arms, but for the Arts and Sciences—for Religion and morals—for those great discoveries that have stamped epochs, and influenced empires, and had a leading influence upon the world. We need simply mention the invention of gunpowder; the art of printing; the Reformation and Phrenology, to say nothing about the culture of Poetry, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Literature and the other sciences. Perseverance and industry, the great characteristics, and the chief attributes of genius, this people possess in the most eminent degree. They never seem satisfied, till they have carried their point to perfection.

In this country we have good specimens of the German character; and there is one great State of the Union, peculiarly distinguished by German characteristics.

We are indebted to a German for one of the most valuable of our American publications—the American Encyclopedia, modeled after the German.

The Parthian's Crew.—Has any thing been done to compensate the seamen who saved the ship Parthian? We mean the men who navigated her in a strange sea, and took her into Pernambuco, where the intelligent American consul seized them as pirates, and sent them home in irons. The men who, after suffering five months' ignominious confinement, chained and manacled in the jail at New Haven, were at last honorably discharged, and thrown penniless upon the world, no shadow of accusation being found against them. We ask—has any thing been done to remunerate them for their sufferings, or evince towards them the slightest commiseration or sympathy? We are told—no. The question then naturally arises, who owns the Parthian? Who insured her? Have not these seamen an honest claim for salvage? We think they have.—*Trans.*

Squall.—We had in this neighborhood on Tuesday morning, one of the fiercest storms within our recollection. It was soon over; but for a few moments, it was a deluge, attended with a strong gale and severe thunder and lightning. The clouds seemed to discharge themselves in bulk. The water poured down our streets in torrents, tearing away gravelled walks and clogging gutters. The air early in the morning, was oppressively sultry.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Harpers' Classical Family Library, No. 13.

The Tragedies of *Æschylus*, translated by the Rev. R. Potter, M. A. vol. 1. New York: 1834.

This volume contains the following tragedies:—*Prometheus Chained*—*The Suppliants*—*The Seven Chiefs against Thebes*—*Agamemnon*—*The Chæphoræ*—*The Furies*, and the *Persians*. It embraces, also, an Essay on the Grecian Drama, together with a Memoir of *Æschylus*, of about 70 pages.

We can recommend the volume, not only to the scholar, but to the general reader, for two reasons—the beauty and force of the language, and the progress of the drama. It is well to know how meagre the drama was once, and to what perfection it is brought now. To compare *Æschylus* with *Shakspeare*, is to compare *Thomas*, the rhymist, with *Lord Byron*: and though both of the ancients have their merits, yet we see, by comparison, the march of improvement. It is well to know these things—and to know that the English language, if it cannot give you all the beauties of the Greek, can bring home all its sentiment and charm to the business and bosom—and equal, if not exceed it, in force and expression, and certainly excel it in dramatic effect.

Initia Latina, or the Rudiments of the Latin Tongue, illustrated by progressive exercises: By Charles H. Lyon, one of the classical instructors of the Grammar School of Columbia College. New York. Harper & Brothers. 12mo pp. 132. 1834.

"Something too much of this," as Byron some where says. We wish to have our times, and our acquisitions,

"Live in our land's language."

though this book is well enough in its way as a pioneer to the dead language. It gives you, however, but the gleanings of Adams' Grammar, which, excepting Gould's, is altogether the best work on the subject. We like the Roman character, but it is time we had done with the thousand and one grammars of its language. It is not often we have occasion to find fault with a book; but we candidly think there are too many of this kind; and we feel it a duty to warn the public against an increase of their publication. *Crecite et multiplica* (as the learned say) was never meant to apply to Latin grammars, and we put our veto on the measure.

Desperate Engagement between the U. States Dragoons and Pawnee Indians.—Under this head the Arkansas Gazette of the 19th ult. publishes the following intelligence:—

"By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 150 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons. The remainder of the U. S. forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians. The Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers, last summer, had been killed. These are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect.

Snake Fight.—The wife and daughter of Mr John Leaphar, of Chataqua county, witnessed, a few days since, a singular encounter between two large striped snakes. They were attracted to the scene of conflict by a strange noise, similar to the screechings of fowls when attacked by a hawk, which in reality proceeded from a large frog in the act of being swallowed by two snakes, each contending *snakefully* for the sole possession of the poor frog, which was drawn into the throat of each snake, about equally, from the hind legs as far as the neck; when either by accident or management, his upper jaw was thrown back over the eyes of one snake, and the nether jaw over the face of the other, so that they were completely blindfolded. In this situation, intent on engorging the frog, moaning piteously, they lash each other and the ground with their bodies, which sometimes becoming intertwined their full length, they would raise them in the air perpendicularly, and bring them down again on either side, smiting the earth with a serpent's malice. Thus, unconscious of evidence to their strife, they were arrested by the usual household weapons of offence and defence, shovel and tongs, in the hands of Mrs L. and daughter, with which they killed the snakes and gave liberty to the frog. The ladies aver that one snake in his wrath, exchanged his stripes for spots; and instead of the common striped snake, became in appearance, the spotted house adder.

A Snake Story—but true.—On board the ship William Byrnes, which arrived here a few days ago, from Mazatlan, in the Gulf of California, amongst the dye wood which was taken at that place, a snake of the boa constrictor species, seized with a desire to emigrate, contrived to find his way on board, and ensconced himself snugly in the state room of the mate, whose companion he determined to be, although every effort was made to capture him, without avail, during the passage. In discharging a part of the cargo, on Monday, the skin of his snakeship was found, having changed it for another coat. A search was then made for him, when he was at last discovered in the cabin, and, by throwing a cloth over him, he was secured and put in a bottle, where a stopper was placed upon his farther perignations. The snake is about three and a half feet long, the thickness of a man's finger, and gradually tapers off to a point the size of an ordinary darning needle. For a day he may be seen at this office, confined in a glass bottle alive, and perfectly in spirits, though darting forth his tongue with all the venom of a disappointed politician. His eye has been the admiration of all who have seen him.—*N. Y. Star.*

Arrests for Mail Depredations.—We learn, says the Washington Globe of yesterday morning, that the Postmaster and his Assistant, of Wythe C. H., Virginia, have been arrested by a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and held to bail, with sureties each of 2,000 dollars, to answer the charge of withdrawing letters from the mails which had passed their office; and that they will be tried, at that place, on the 17th inst. The Post Office was immediately placed in charge of a reputable citizen, who has been appointed Postmaster.

Extracts of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from Capt D. Deacon, commanding U. S. ship Brandywine, dated

"Rio de Janeiro Harbor, July 22d, 1834.—I have the pleasure of reporting the safe arrival of the Brandywine here. We came to at our present anchorage to-day; making it fifty days from the Chesapeake Capes."

"The crew has enjoyed good health. There has not a single accident occurred, nor has there been one death on board since we left Norfolk."

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Republican Festival.

Tuesday, being the day after the election of Representative to Congress in this District, the Republicans of this city celebrated their triumph at the City Hall in great splendor. A collation and refreshments were provided, and a general invitation was given to the friends of the Republican cause to attend at 4 o'clock, P. M. Friends from the country, who were in the city, were also invited. And never was so large a concourse of citizens seen in this city on any occasion of a political character. The immense hall of the city was crowded to overflowing with visitors, and every avenue to it was almost as compact. Hon. John Anderson presided, assisted by several Vice Presidents. A committee, consisting of Messrs N. G. Jewett, S. E. Crocker, A. H. Putney, Geo. McAllister, W. H. Codman, Albert Alden, and N. P. Cushman, was raised, to wait upon Mr SMITH, the Representative elect, and request his attendance, who performed the duty, and Mr Smith accompanied them to the Hall. As soon as Mr Smith came in sight of the Hall, the multitude without greeted him with three cheers, which were repeated by the assembly both within and without, until he had reached the President's seat in the Hall. The following toast was then offered in behalf of the company, by George W. Pierce, Esq.:

The Hon. FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, *From the People, with the People, and for the People*—proudly have they sustained their favorite champion. The glory of his recent triumph adds new splendor to "THE STAR IN THE EAST."

The deafening peals of applause which succeeded this sentiment continued for a long time. Mr Smith replied in a short and appropriate address, which was interrupted by frequent bursts of exultation, in which the whole vast assembly united with great enthusiasm. We never before witnessed such a spirit of rejoicing. The triumph of popular liberty over an oppressive and arbitrary monied aristocracy, seemed to be regarded as complete. Various volunteer toasts were drank, complimentary of Gov. Dunlap, Mr Shepley, and other prominent men in the Republican party. We shall endeavor to obtain them for future publication. The company separated in good humor, and well pleased with the festivities of the day. In the evening the Argus Office was splendidly illuminated, and thus was the last requiem of Federalism in OLD CUMBERLAND, been sounded and celebrated.—*Portland Argus.*

From the Bangor Republican, Sept. 10.

The election, so far as returns have come in, has resulted gloriously for the Democratic cause. In almost every town we have heard from, there has been a nett Democratic gain. Brewer, this year, for the first time, has given a majority for the Democratic side.

In Bangor, a very heavy vote was thrown, and although we cast more than one hundred votes more than last year, the opposition beat us about 300. In this, neither side was disappointed. Every expedient was put in practice by them, that men, reckless and desperate could devise, and hereafter we may go into detail upon the subject.

In Orono, a tremendous effort was made to revolutionize the politics of the town. But it was in vain.—The Democrats stood their ground firmly, and nobly they conquered.

It is deserving notice, that Col. Parks, both in this city and Orono, received a higher vote than our candidate for Governor—while Mr Kent run lower than Mr Sprague. What will the Memorialists say to this?

Missouri.—The Missouri Republican states that 25 members of the newly elected house of Representatives will vote against the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and consequently that they are lost. The whole House consists of only 72 members. The same paper admits that the Jackson men have a majority in the Legislature. The Whigs must make up their minds therefore, to have Mr Linn, or some other Jackson man, continue in the U. S. Senate. They, however, lose nothing by the operation, and the Jackson men gain nothing.—*Jour. Com.*

Singular Marriage.—Not long since, the most surprising nuptials on modern record, were solemnized at Rome. A rich prince, far advanced in years, in order to prevent disputes among his successors, was united in wedlock to an obscure, and by no means handsome girl from the Hospital for foundlings. Her situation was changed from poverty to wealth, without any preconcerted movements on her part—as she was chosen by the prince himself from among her fair associates.

Historical Fact.—A public recitation of the students of the College de Propaganda, was recently held at Rome. Speeches were delivered in no less than thirty different languages; and one of these was by an Ethiopian priest, who embraced the Romish faith more than twenty years since. Clergymen from Africa, using the Ethiopic dialect, are not uncommon in the "holy city."

French Politeness.—The following compliment was lately paid by a Parisian dentist to a lady. He had made several ineffectual attempts to draw out her decayed tooth, and finding at last that he must give it up, he apologized by saying—"The fact is, madam, it is impossible for any thing bad to come out of your mouth."

A few minutes before 7 o'clock this morning, the turpentine distillery of Messrs Kittredge & Wyman, at South Boston, took fire from the bursting of the head of one of the stills, and was entirely destroyed. The explosion resembled that of a four pound cannon. Loss estimated at above \$400. A large wooden building in the rear of the distillery, containing about one thousand barrels of spirits of turpentine, was saved by the prompt exertions of the Engine men.—*Trans.*

The report on the Post Office affairs in the Senate came out before we came into the field, and was too cumbersome for a *briefing* of politics such as circumstances have called for from us—but we certainly never saw such a quantity of lying, issued as fact, since the days of *Fenno's U. S. Gazette.*—*Phil. Aurora.*

Fire.—The printing office of the Louisiana Courier came near being destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. The fire originated in a room in which the paper of the office was kept. It was happily put out before doing any serious damage to the building.—*N. Orleans Bee.*

We learn from Cambridge that a member of the Freshmen Class was dismissed on Thursday, for assisting in making a bonfire in the College Yard. We are not acquainted with the aggravating circumstances connected with the offence.—*Trans.*

De mortuis nil nisi bonum.—William and Ann Bone were lately poisoned, in England, by eating putrid salmon, sold by a man by the name of Flood.

In an election for an Alderman at Savannah, the Unionists proved successful.

Messrs Choate, Bates, Everett, and Gorham, decline a re-election to Congress from this State.

"Up to Snuff."—A volume of Italian poems lately received in the British Metropolis, furnishes fine amusement for the learned wits. Leigh Hugh has shown himself up to snuff in giving a merry interpretation to some of these effusions. The following is a free translation of the lines on Sneezing:

What a moment! What a doubt!
All my nose, inside and out!
All my thrilling, tickling, caustic,
Pyramid chirostocistic
Wants to sneeze, and cannot do it!
Now it yearns me, thrills me, stings me,
Now says "Sneeze, you fool, get through it!"
SNEEZE—SNEEZE—Oh, 'tis most del. ish!
ISH—ISH—most del. ish!
(Hang it! I shall sneeze till spring.)
Snuff's most delicious thing.

TREMONT ANTI-SWEARING SOCIETY.

An extra meeting of the above Society will be held at the Boylston Hotel, School street, on THIS EVENING, the 13th inst. at 8 o'clock, precisely, on business of importance. A general and punctual attendance of the members is requested. Per order. W. H. SMITH, President.

W. B. ENGLISH, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr Streeter, William Dale to Mary Ann Jackson.
In South Boston, on Thursday evening, Capt William C. Faulkner to Nancy P. Smith, both of this city.
In Cambridge, on Sunday evening, by Rev Mr Lovell, James Thayer to Mary G. W. Gibson.
In Lexington, on Thursday morning, by Rev Mr Briggs, Samuel Chandler Esq to Abby Muzzey.
In Greenwich, A. A. Foster, of Boston, to Miss Charlotte S. Cobb.

DIED.

In this city, 7th inst, Susan Cunningham, (twin) only daughter of Mr James Price, 17 months.
Yesterday morning, Susan Storrs, wife of Mr Frederick H. Stimpson, 20. Funeral from Trinity Church, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
On the 11th inst, Mary Augusta, only daughter of Sam'l and Mary Parsons, 15 mos.
In Roxbury, Chester C. Harding, 30.
In Lancaster, on the 11th inst, Ann Lee, wife of Wm Lee Esq of this city, 63. Funeral from her late residence in Beacon street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, where her friends are invited to attend.

IMPORTATIONS.

ST. JOHNS—Schr Boxer—40 chaldrons coal—20 empty pouches.
MARACAIBO—Schr Boyne—127 tons fustic—200 green hides 300 cocoa nuts—2 brls molasses.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—FRIDAY, September 12.

ARRIVED.

Ship Sea Mew, Drew, Cape Daytlen 31st ult.
Sb brig Gibraltar Packet, Sastre, New York.
Brig Lowell, Reed, Richmond.
Brig Hallet, Baltimore.
Brig Victor, Jarvis, Baltimore.
Brig Mohawk, Boggs, Philadelphia.
Schr Boyne, Harthorn, Maracaibo 19th ult. Sailed in co-sch Columbia, Cooper, New York. Left brigs Helen, Jenks, New York 25 or 30; Counsellor, Hopkins, do 15; Otranto, Frisbie, do 15; William, Berger, do 15; St John, Berry, do 15, up the lake, Id. Spoke 1st inst, lat 31, lon 74 27, brig Baltic, of Portland, for Havana.
Schr Cohasset, Howes, Baltimore.
Schr Rochester, Stillman, New York.
Schr Wyoming, Matthews, Philadelphia.
Schr Virginias, Ward, New York.
Schr Beaj Bigelow, Wells, Albany.
Schr Everline, Knight, Portland.
Schr Herald, Brown, Hallowell.
Schr Minerva, Cook, Newburyport.

CLEARED.

Ship Albee, Bangs, New Orleans; brigs Commaquid, Snow, do; Macy, Hill, Savannah; Granite, Fisher, Norfolk; Patapoco, Small, Balt; schs Sophia, Harvey, St John, N. B.; Friend, Purdy, do; Hope, Roach, Bridgeport, C. B.; Mt Vernon, Marston, Alexandria; Renown, Lovell, Oscar, Baker, and Wm Roscoe, Hubbard, New York; Phneton, Gilpatrick, Saco; Clifford, Finney, and sloop Polly, Plymouth.

NEW YORK 10th—schr brig Abigail Richmond, Harding, St John, N. B.; sch Ambassador, Tinker, Cadiz.
Old bark Four Sons, Robinson, Port au Prince; schs Gen Stark, and Mail, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA 9th—schr bark Louisa, Christopher, Havana 3d.

Brig Theodore, Sprague, Trinidad 20 ds. Left brigs Forest, Rich, and Cordelia, Ostend, Boston 10.
Schr Cyrus, Sears, Cape Haytien 11 ds.
Old brig Tidal, Gill, and sch Ianthe, Dawson, Boston.

ALEXANDRIA 9th—schr brig Amulet, Nickerson, Barbadoes 10 ds.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The brig *RISEING STATES*, 135 tons, high deck, and well found. For terms, &c. apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf. sept 13 is10sp

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

3 low deck Vessels, of 172, 140 and 130 tons, in order for sea. For terms apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf. is1w sept 13 is1sp

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

October 1st.
The superior fast sailing coppered ship *UNICORN*, is loading at India wharf—will sail as above and take steam up the river. For freight apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st. sept 13 is1sp

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

First Vessel.
The superior fast sailing, coppered ship *LYON*, of A. Bursly, master, having half her freight on board, will sail on Saturday next, and take steam up the river. For freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street. sept 13 is1sp

FOR NEW ORLEANS—WITH DESPATCH.

A new and elegant copper fastened and coppered ship, is now ready to receive freight, for which or passage, having extensive accommodations—apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central Wharf. is1w sept 12

FOR SAVANNAH.

On or before the 25th instant.
The copper fastened, coppered, and very fast sailing ship *HUMBOLDT*, will sail as above. For terms of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf. sept 13 is1sp

FOR MOBILE—WITH DESPATCH.

The first rate fast

